

TALKING NOW OF DAMAGES.

**WILL NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, OR
THE UNITED STATES PAY THE BILL?**

**It is by no Means Settled that Italy Can
Rightfully Demand Damages—The Ques-
tion of Citizenship Will Be Investigated
Thoroughly—Gov. Nichols Replies to
Mr. Bialoe by a Letter, Which is No**

Discharged, Including the Leader of the Provenzano Faction—Further Facts as to the Conspiracy to Murder Hennessy—More Than 700 Italians Have Left the City Since Saturday—Striving Italian and English Press Comments—Action in Various Parts of the United States.

anxiety. New Orleans has had several big damage bills to pay on account of similar mol outbreaks. In 1853, after the shooting of Crittenden and other American filibusters who went with Lopez to Cuba, the populace arose and attacked the Spanish residents of the city, an

The mob was denounced by President Fillmore, and heavy damages were paid. Again in 1873, New Orleans had to pay a large sum for the losses to property inflicted by a mob. The *Picayune* to-day calls the attention of property holders to the fact that the families

Relative to the international feature of the affair, an attempt will be made to show that the men lynched by the mob had repudiated their allegiance to the King of Italy and were American citizens. During December 1900

plaint was made by the Italian Consul in the Italian prisoners were being badly treated in the parish prison. He attempted to interfere, and Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, saw Mr. Blaine about the matter. The answer to Mr. Blaine's message on the subject was that all the prisoners were American citizens.

on this subject. It is claimed by Signor Corti that three of the dead men were still Italian subjects, Monastero, Trabina, and Marchesi. The bodies of these three men were the only ones not claimed by some friend or relative. They were buried by the city in Potter's field.

hand, it is asserted by the Registrar of Voters that all these men were registered and voted at the last election.

The Constitution of Louisiana allows foreign-born citizen to register and vote as soon as he gives notice of his intention

Italian vote has lately become an important element politically, controlling two ward the leaders here saw to it that the moment vessel arrived from Italy the newcomers were prepared for citizenship. The chances, there

had given notice of their intention to become American citizens. The greatest doubt is in regard to Monastero. He arrived here on Jan. 27, 1890. Although he was a shoemaker, he was a man of education, and, it is said, he had been a professor of some kind in Italy. It was from his character that the mulberry and

Two of the men confined in the parish prison and who escaped the lynching, are acknowledged by all to be Italian subjects, Pietro Natoli and Sebastian Incardona. The boy Marchese is also claimed by the Italian Consul as a subject.

Signor Corte to-day addressed a letter to Gov. Nicholls calling his attention to the fact that the prisoners were Italian subjects, and asking for protection to those that were not killed, and also for assurances for a fair trial. Signor Corte sent full particulars about the

ernment on Saturday, and has had no further communications to make on this subject. I says that there have been no other indignities offered to the Italian colony here, and he does not anticipate any, as he thinks that peace has been fully restored.

telegrams from all portions of this country, expressing sympathy and denouncing the action of the mob. It is not likely that there will be any meeting of Italians here to express the opinion on this subject for fear of arousing popular sentiment. The Italians are ve-

There was to have been an Italian meeting this week to arrange for the formation of an Italian Federation and the erection of a handsome club building for the Italian societies, as well as the formation of an Italian savings bank and Italian school, but all this has been

A great deal of public indignation was aroused here at the statement that when the news of the verdict was received the American flag was insulted by the Italians here. This was done by two Italians, Seprella and Roman, who tore down the American flag at the French

John Zucca, the editor of the *Rally-American*, said this morning that the hoisting of the Italian flag over the Stars and Stripes by owners of the juggers was not an intentional insult to the American people. The Italians, he said, were naturally very exuberant over the acquisition of the Italian flag.

Inquiries at the railroad and other offices show that more than 100 Italians have

town since Saturday. Sigdor Corte, the Italian Consul, who is a gentleman of pleasant address and highly connected in Italy, became indignant to-day because no steps are being taken against the men who were engaged in the lynching. He talked excitedly on the subject and said that if the leaders of the mob

would accept it as evidence that the authorities intended to screen the lynchers and would consider the affair an insult to Italy. He also predicted that an Italian fleet would be sent to the Mississippi. Gov. Nichols has sent an answer to Secretary

but has declined to make known what the answer was. It is understood that the Governor will call for the resignation of the State officials who took part in the lynching and who include several gentlemen of considerable political importance. The public

The whereabouts of Detective O'Malley are yet unknown. The sign in front of his detective agency has been torn down. A letter from O'Malley to one of the jurors, which is su-

the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury to-day investigated the charges against J. P. McChryst, now under arrest charged with bribing the jury in the Hennessey case. Mr. Macksey, one of the jurors, says that Mr. Seligman, the foreman and seven of the other jurors

of all the prisoners, and that the jurors almost came to blows in the discussion of the case. There probably will be a thorough investigation of the jury's debates. Most of its members have left town. All the indictments against Charles Matranga, Bastiade Ince